



Hongkong Daily Press.

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日七十月八年未己

HONGKONG FRIDAY

OCTOBER 10TH, 1919.

五拜禮

號十月拾年捌國民華中

Price \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 37½ lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [30]

WHISKY
AT
REDUCED PRICES
from October 1st, 1919.
Per bottle, duty paid.

SPECIAL LIQUEUR \$2.40
JOHNNIE WALKER (Red Label) \$2.55
V.O.S. Parliament Blend \$2.80

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75 [12]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [17]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING UNDERTAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1218. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " "	" 10 "
9.30 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 2.15 " "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "

NIGHT CAR.

5.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 20 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.	

SATURDAY.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [70]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	No. 3. A. Local.	No. 5. Through Express.	No. 7. Local.	No. 9. Through Express.	No. 11. Local.	No. 13. Through Express.	No. 15. Local.	No. 17. Through Express.	No. 19. Local.	No. 21. Through Express.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
SHUN LUNG	arr.	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
Shun Chun	dep.	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Shengshui	dep.	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55
Tai Po Market	dep.	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Tai Po	dep.	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05
Shatin	dep.	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Hung Hom	dep.	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20
KOWLOON	arr.	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4. Local.	No. 6. Through Express.	No. 8. Through Slow.	No. 10. Local.	No. 12. Local.	No. 14. Local.	No. 16. Local.	No. 18. Through Express.	No. 20. Local.	No. 22. Through Express.	No. 24. Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
East Ferry											
Leau											
Kowloon	H.K. dep.	5.55	7.51	9.45	10.15	11.15	11.45 a.m.	1.10	2.41	4.35	4.57
Hung Hom	dep.	6.48				12.10	12.20	3.00			
Tai Po	dep.	6.50				11.45	12.04				
Yuen Tung	dep.	6.57				11.57	12.16				
Shatin	dep.	7.00				12.04	12.23				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.02				12.06	12.25				
Tai Po Market	dep.	7.05				12.09	12.28				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.08				12.12	12.31				
Shatin	dep.	7.10				12.14	12.33				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.13				12.17	12.36				
Shatin	dep.	7.15				12.19	12.38				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.18				12.22	12.41				
Shatin	dep.	7.20				12.24	12.43				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.23				12.27	12.46				
Shatin	dep.	7.25				12.29	12.48				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.28				12.32	12.51				
Shatin	dep.	7.30				12.34	12.53				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.33				12.37	12.56				
Shatin	dep.	7.35				12.39	12.58				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.38				12.42	13.01				
Shatin	dep.	7.41				12.45	13.04				
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.44				12.48	13.07				
Shatin	dep.	7.46				12.50	13.09				
Yuen Tung	dep.		8.50	10.58	11.52			2.11	3.40	5.35	5.57
Shatin	dep.		8.52	10.59	11.53				3.42	5.37	5.59
Yuen Tung	dep.		8.54	10.61	11.55				3.44	5.39	6.01
Shatin	dep.		8.56	10.63	11.57				3.46	5.41	6.03
Yuen Tung	dep.		8.58	10.65	11.59				3.48	5.43	6.05
Shatin	dep.		9.00	10.67	12.01				3.50	5.45	6.07
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.02	10.69	12.03				3.52	5.47	6.09
Shatin	dep.		9.04	10.71	12.05				3.54	5.49	6.11
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.06	10.73	12.07				3.56	5.51	6.13
Shatin	dep.		9.08	10.75	12.09				3.58	5.53	6.15
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.10	10.77	12.11				4.00	5.55	6.17
Shatin	dep.		9.12	10.79	12.13				4.02	5.57	6.19
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.14	10.81	12.15				4.04	5.59	6.21
Shatin	dep.		9.16	10.83	12.17				4.06	5.61	6.23
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.18	10.85	12.19				4.08	5.63	6.25
Shatin	dep.		9.20	10.87	12.21				4.10	5.65	6.27
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.22	10.89	12.23				4.12	5.67	6.29
Shatin	dep.		9.24	10.91	12.25				4.14	5.69	6.31
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.26	10.93	12.27				4.16	5.71	6.33
Shatin	dep.		9.28	10.95	12.29				4.18	5.73	6.35
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.30	10.97	12.31				4.20	5.75	6.37
Shatin	dep.		9.32	10.99	12.33				4.22	5.77	6.39
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.34	11.01	12.35				4.24	5.79	6.41
Shatin	dep.		9.36	11.03	12.37				4.26	5.81	6.43
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.38	11.05	12.39				4.28	5.83	6.45
Shatin	dep.		9.40	11.07	12.41				4.30	5.85	6.47
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.42	11.09	12.43				4.32	5.87	6.49
Shatin	dep.		9.44	11.11	12.45				4.34	5.89	6.51
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.46	11.13	12.47				4.36	5.91	6.53
Shatin	dep.		9.48	11.15	12.49				4.38	5.93	6.55
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.50	11.17	12.51				4.40	5.95	6.57
Shatin	dep.		9.52	11.19	12.53				4.42	5.97	6.59
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.54	11.21	12.55				4.44	5.99	6.61
Shatin	dep.		9.56	11.23	12.57				4.46	6.01	6.63
Yuen Tung	dep.		9.58	11.25	12.59				4.48	6.03	6.65
Shatin	dep.		10.00	11.27	13.01				4.50	6.05	6.67
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.02	11.29	13.03				4.52	6.07	6.69
Shatin	dep.		10.04	11.31	13.05				4.54	6.09	6.71
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.06	11.33	13.07				4.56	6.11	6.73
Shatin	dep.		10.08	11.35	13.09				4.58	6.13	6.75
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.10	11.37	13.11				4.60	6.15	6.77
Shatin	dep.		10.12	11.39	13.13				4.62	6.17	6.79
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.14	11.41	13.15				4.64	6.19	6.81
Shatin	dep.		10.16	11.43	13.17				4.66	6.21	6.83
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.18	11.45	13.19				4.68	6.23	6.85
Shatin	dep.		10.20	11.47	13.21				4.70	6.25	6.87
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.22	11.49	13.23				4.72	6.27	6.89
Shatin	dep.		10.24	11.51	13.25				4.74	6.29	6.91
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.26	11.53	13.27				4.76	6.31	6.93
Shatin	dep.		10.28	11.55	13.29				4.78	6.33	6.95
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.30	11.57	13.31				4.80	6.35	6.97
Shatin	dep.		10.32	11.59	13.33				4.82	6.37	6.99
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.34	12.01	13.35				4.84	6.39	7.01
Shatin	dep.		10.36	12.03	13.37				4.86	6.41	7.03
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.38	12.05	13.39				4.88	6.43	7.05
Shatin	dep.		10.40	12.07	13.41				4.90	6.45	7.07
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.42	12.09	13.43				4.92	6.47	7.09
Shatin	dep.		10.44	12.11	13.45				4.94	6.49	7.11
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.46	12.13	13.47				4.96	6.51	7.13
Shatin	dep.		10.48	12.15	13.49				4.98	6.53	7.15
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.50	12.17	13.51				5.00	6.55	7.17
Shatin	dep.		10.52	12.19	13.53				5.02	6.57	7.19
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.54	12.21	13.55				5.04	6.59	7.21
Shatin	dep.		10.56	12.23	13.57				5.06	6.61	7.23
Yuen Tung	dep.		10.58	12.25	13.59				5.08	6.63	7.25
Shatin	dep.		11.00	12.27	14.01				5.10	6.65	7.27
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.02	12.29	14.03				5.12	6.67	7.29
Shatin	dep.		11.04	12.31	14.05				5.14	6.69	7.31
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.06	12.33	14.07				5.16	6.71	7.33
Shatin	dep.		11.08	12.35	14.09				5.18	6.73	7.35
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.10	12.37	14.11				5.20	6.75	7.37
Shatin	dep.		11.12	12.39	14.13				5.22	6.77	7.39
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.14	12.41	14.15				5.24	6.79	7.41
Shatin	dep.		11.16	12.43	14.17				5.26	6.81	7.43
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.18	12.45	14.19				5.28	6.83	7.45
Shatin	dep.		11.20	12.47	14.21				5.30	6.85	7.47
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.22	12.49	14.23				5.32	6.87	7.49
Shatin	dep.		11.24	12.51	14.25				5.34	6.89	7.51
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.26	12.53	14.27				5.36	6.91	7.53
Shatin	dep.		11.28	12.55	14.29				5.38	6.93	7.55
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.30	12.57	14.31				5.40	6.95	7.57
Shatin	dep.		11.32	12.59	14.33				5.42	6.97	7.59
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.34	13.01	14.35				5.44	6.99	7.61
Shatin	dep.		11.36	13.03	14.37				5.46	7.01	7.63
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.38	13.05	14.39				5.48	7.03	7.65
Shatin	dep.		11.40	13.07	14.41				5.50	7.05	7.67
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.42	13.09	14.43				5.52	7.07	7.69
Shatin	dep.		11.44	13.11	14.45				5.54	7.09	7.71
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.46	13.13	14.47				5.56	7.11	7.73
Shatin	dep.		11.48	13.15	14.49				5.58	7.13	7.75
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.50	13.17	14.51				5.60	7.15	7.77
Shatin	dep.		11.52	13.19	14.53				5.62	7.17	7.79
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.54	13.21	14.55				5.64	7.19	7.81
Shatin	dep.		11.56	13.23	14.57				5.66	7.21	7.83
Yuen Tung	dep.		11.58	13.25	14.59				5.68	7.23	7.85
Shatin	dep.		12.00	13.27	15.01				5.70	7.25	7.87
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.02	13.29	15.03				5.72	7.27	7.89
Shatin	dep.		12.04	13.31	15.05				5.74	7.29	7.91
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.06	13.33	15.07				5.76	7.31	7.93
Shatin	dep.		12.08	13.35	15.09				5.78	7.33	7.95
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.10	13.37	15.11				5.80	7.35	7.97
Shatin	dep.		12.12	13.39	15.13				5.82	7.37	7.99
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.14	13.41	15.15				5.84	7.39	8.01
Shatin	dep.		12.16	13.43	15.17				5.86	7.41	8.03
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.18	13.45	15.19				5.88	7.43	8.05
Shatin	dep.		12.20	13.47	15.21				5.90	7.45	8.07
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.22	13.49	15.23				5.92	7.47	8.09
Shatin	dep.		12.24	13.51	15.25				5.94	7.49	8.11
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.26	13.53	15.27				5.96	7.51	8.13
Shatin	dep.		12.28	13.55	15.29				5.98	7.53	8.15
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.30	13.57	15.31				6.00	7.55	8.17
Shatin	dep.		12.32	13.59	15.33				6.02	7.57	8.19
Yuen Tung	dep.		12.34	14.01	15.35				6.04	7.59	8.21
Shatin	dep.		12.36	14.03	15.37				6.06	7.61	

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beauty of design.

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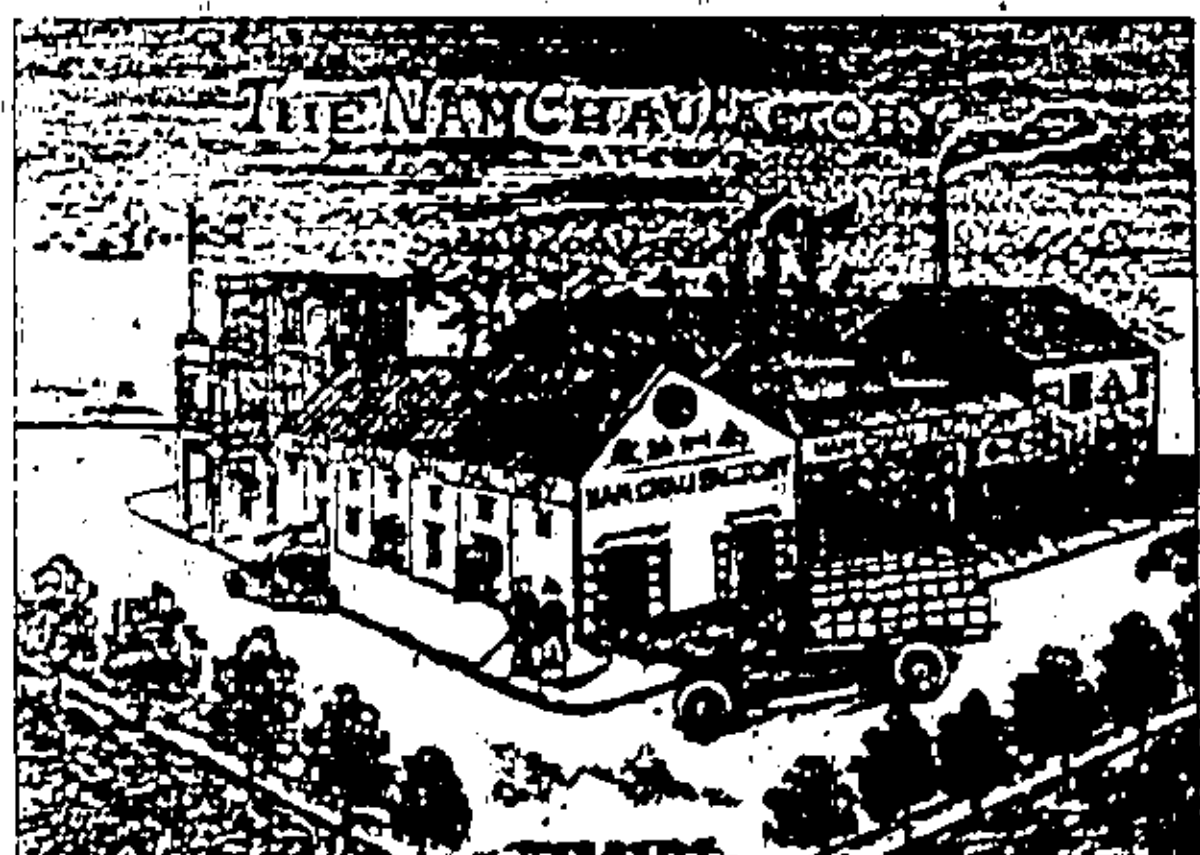
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Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

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In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not
guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery
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Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300
varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may
be used by any one machine.

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stuffs, makes a dainty dish to the Table.
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THE BATTLE OF THE FUTURE
BETWEEN THE OLD ORDER AND
THE NEW

[BY A. G. GARDNER.]

The world is now at peace. The great war has ended appropriately enough on the anniversary of the day on which, five years ago, the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated at Sarajevo. It was with that event that the tragedy opened. It closes on a world changed beyond the wildest imagining then or the profoundest calculation now. We can measure the visible transformation, but we cannot measure the mighty tendencies which have taken shape and direction in the turn of a moment which humanity has passed. We can number the millions who have perished. We can estimate the incredible devastations of the storm. We can count the thrones that have fallen. We look across Europe and see the wreckage of empires. From Calais to the Urals and from the Urals to Vladivostok, from the republic of France to the republic of China, not a monarchy is left standing. The three great despotisms around whose ambitions and plots the storm centered are one with Nineveh and Tyne. The Hohenzollerns, the Habsburgs and the Romanoffs have passed into history with the Caesars and the Bourbons. Their systems have gone like a cloud from the sky. Their States are in disruption and the peoples they ruled are perishing with famine and heaving with revolution. These are the things we can see, but behind these visible things are the unpalpable happenings of the soul. Mankind has been through a spiritual adventure more tremendous than any in history and the fruits of that adventure only time can reveal.

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD.
But the first feeling that fills all hearts is one of exultation that the agony is over, in that feeling, common to enemy and friend, victor and vanquished, there is the foretaste of the reconciliation which will come in the fulness of time. In our case the feeling springs not merely from the end of the war or from the fact that it has ended victoriously, but from the knowledge that the peril that had hung over Europe for a generation has vanished. It is not necessary here to recall the causes of the war. They were infinitely complex. We may find them in the murders at Sarajevo five years ago, or we may trace them back to the Berlin Congress or the Vienna Congress, or to the original mischief that peopled Europe with hostile tribes speaking different tongues, worshipping different gods, but all living by the sword.

It is enough for our purpose to find the cause of the catastrophe in the idea embodied in what we call Prussian militarism. The idea was not peculiar to Prussia. It is as old as humanity and as universal as humanity. It is the idea of a dominant race imposing its will on other races by the sword. Alexander, Caesar, Genghis Khan, Louis XIV., Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Bismarck were in the great tradition that has ended with the last of the Kaisers. In him, and in the system of which he was the head, the philosophy of militarism found its culmination and suffered its most complete catastrophe. The shadow of the Prussian sword hung over Europe for half a century. When the sword fell it was realised that the fate of nations alone, not even of a Continent alone, but of the whole world was at stake. If Kaiserism had won freedom would have perished. Prussian militarism would have been dominant over the earth and the Supreme War Lord of Potsdam would have been the unchallenged autocrat of mankind.

IS IT PERPET?
That was the peril that threatened us five years ago, and against which the liberal sentiment of the world rose in embattled unanimity. That is the peril whose passing fills us with thanksgiving to-day. The world has won its freedom. Prussian militarism is a heap of dust and the ex-Kaiser is a memory like Napoleon or any other of the great military adventurers of the past. But if our thanksgiving is to endure, if it is to be shared by our children and our children's children the victory of the free nations over Prussian militarism has to be consolidated by a still greater and more difficult victory. There was thanksgiving after the Thirty Years' War, but we do not echo it. There was thanksgiving after Waterloo, but it leaves us cold. And for this reason. Every peace in the past has, in the end, been found to be no peace. It has been an armed truce calling itself peace. It has not cut out the roots of war. It has only gathered the fruits of war and sown the seeds of a new harvest. And the judgment of posterity on our thanksgiving to-day will depend on whether our victory over Prussian militarism was used to win a final victory over the institution of war. It will depend on whether our victory is over war as the general enemy of humanity or only over Prussia's efficiency in war.

SIGNS AND OMENS.
If the latter, it needs no gift of prophecy to know that the thanksgiving of to-day will be temporary. If militarism survives its fruits will follow. If the nations of the world are still to go about with loaded six-shooters the occasion for using them will not be wanting. The fact that Prussia is relieved of its six-shooter and put in irons will not remove the danger. It will only shift it. We are friends to-day with France and our sincerest prayer is that that friendship will never be broken. But it would be folly to forget that this friendship is the child of circumstance and not of an unalterable passion. While France was the dominant power on the Continent we were always her enemy. Our mutual hostility endured for centuries; our friendship is of yesterday. It was the product not of her power but of her fall from power. She is again the most formidable figure on the Continent. She, almost alone, stands erect and triumphant over the ruins of Empires. We rejoice in her miraculous

recovery, but we should be fools to blind ourselves to its implications. And is there anyone who looks to Japan and the Far East without large and vague apprehensions? Or Westward across the Atlantic without wondering what the future has in store there and realising, however dimly, that if the United States is compelled to forsake its historic pacifism for militarism, it is sea-power which will be its capital concern? And let us mark the omens. Even in this time of common victory, what do we see? Week by week day by day, the Jingo Press and utter Press of London city are poisoning the mob against America and its President. And across the Atlantic these criminal, are matched by other criminals who are poisoning the minds of America against Britain. Nor in these general reflections must we forget that Germany and Russia, low as they are to-day, have that essential of power which mighty nations can never be permanently deprived of. Only seven short years separated the battle of Jena from the battle of Leipzig.

THE BATTLE OF THE FUTURE.
These considerations will not lessen our thanksgiving for peace, they will give it gravity and responsibility. They will help us to understand that, glorious as the material victory we celebrate is, it is only the introduction to a spiritual victory which we have yet to accomplish and without which the material victory is vain. And if we ask ourselves whether we are a nation, but over the idea that nations embodied—is in sight, we are confronted with facts that suggest the most exalted hope and the most disturbing fear. It is not the purpose here to discuss the Peace Treaty which Germany, under duress, has put her signature to. She has signed it as France signed the Peace which Prussia thrust on her in 1871. She has signed it, that is, under compulsion and without acceptance. That is not the most disquieting fact. It is probable she would have expressed dissatisfaction with just terms. The most disquieting fact is that the conscience of the world recognises that her protest is just. It recognises that the Peace Treaty is drawn up not in the spirit of the new dispensation, but in the spirit of the old dispensation. It is only the latest chapter in the two thousand years' struggle that has gone on between the Gauls and the Teutons in the Rhineland. It does not blot out that struggle; it stereotypes it. It does not aim at abolishing militarism; it aims at neutralising it. It is not a peace of reconciliation, but a peace of expediency. It is, in Mr. Garvin's phrase, "a peace of vengeance." It appropriates German territory without considering the wishes of the inhabitants; it envelops Germany with strategic frontiers regardless of popular sentiment; it disarms her but makes no provision for disarming the allies; and it provides elaborately for her economic impoverishment.

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.
If this were all we had to found our hopes for the future on there would be small room for thanksgiving. We should have achieved a truce, not a peace. No enduring peace can be founded on such a trifling accord. And in taking stock of the darker side of the picture, it is impossible to forget Russia. We have said that to-day the world is at peace. But that unhappily is not strictly true. The Allies are engaged in the strangest and most indefensible war on record. They are engaged in it none the less because they admit it to-day and half deny it the next. To do Mr. Pichon justice he never equivocates. He leaves that to Mr. Churchill and the English. This war is nominally a war on the Soviet system of government; really it is a war on the right of the Russian people to determine their own future. It is a war on the Russian Revolution, waged at the instigation of the inheritors of the French Revolution, and if it succeeds its logical result will be the restoration of the Tsardom.

A GREAT INSTRUMENT.
Happily we can set against this sinister account which embodies all the evil motives of human society, a peace hope of extraordinary splendour. The Covenant of the League of Nations is the greatest declaration of faith and purpose in history. It gives the world a new gospel of international unity. It aims at abolishing war by substituting collective force for competitive force. It starts to build the new world-structure on the basis of the common interest of mankind instead of on the basis of its changing and rival cult antagonisms. It seeks to reverse the orientation of human thought and action—to turn them from the organisation of war to the organisation of peace. There are grave defects in this momentous document. The provision that unanimity is required for action is the most distinctive defect. But an aside of all, the Covenant is the greatest political achievement of mankind.

THE SPIRIT OF THE GREAT INSTRUMENT.
The spirit of this great instrument is at issue with the Peace Treaty. It is at issue with all the powerful anti-social and predatory forces in society which do not want a liberal world any more than the ex-Kaiser wanted a liberal world. It is a challenge to all that is best in mankind, all that stands for freedom, and follows the argument of liberty whithersoever it leads, to take up the struggle where the soldiers and the statesmen have left it and to convert the material victory over Prussia into the spiritual victory of humanity over the gospel of war.

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There are some who feel that the dice are too heavily loaded—that the inquiry of the Peace Treaty foredooms the Covenant to failure. Some of the most devoted advocates of liberalism in the United States have lost heart and hope. The catastrophe of Paris, they say, has perverted an illiberal Europe for which we can take no responsibility, and from which we must withdraw. Let us disassociate ourselves from the Treaty and begin to build again on a new plan. The disappointment is intelligible; the decision if acted on would be the most tragic in history. The battle between the old order and the new is not over. It has only reached its crucial phase. The Treaty and the Covenant have emerged from the war and the secretaries of Paris as the statement of the issue for the world.

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BRITAIN AND ALIENS.
NEW REGULATIONS.

By an Order-in-Council a new order has been made under the Aliens Restriction Act.

Under Part I, dealing with the admission of aliens, leave is now to be given to an alien to land in the United Kingdom unless he complies with the following conditions:—

(a)—He is in a position to support himself and his dependents.

(b)—Being desirous of entering the service of an employer in the United Kingdom, he produces a permit in writing for his engagement issued to the employer by the Minister of Labour.

(c)—He is not a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient.

(d)—He is not the subject of a certificate given to the immigration officer by a medical inspector that for medical reasons it is undesirable that the alien should be permitted to land.

(e)—He has not been sentenced in a foreign country for any extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1908.

(f)—He is not the subject of a deportation order in force under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, or any Order in Council thereunder, or of an expulsion order under the Aliens Act, 1905.

(g)—He has not been prohibited from landing by the Secretary of State.

(h)—He fulfils such other requirements as may be prescribed by any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State.

An immigration officer or a medical inspector may inspect any alien seeking to land. Where leave to land is refused and the ship in which the alien arrived is not leaving the port of arrival within forty-eight hours, he may be placed temporarily on shore and detained at an approved place. Nothing in this part of the Order shall prevent the landing in the United Kingdom of any alien who satisfies an immigration officer either:—

(1)—That he holds a prepaid ticket to some destination out of the United Kingdom and that the master or owner of the ship in which he arrived in or by which he is to leave the United Kingdom has given security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that, except for the purposes of transit or in other circumstances approved by the Secretary of State, the alien will not remain in, or having been rejected by another country will not re-enter, the United Kingdom, and will be properly maintained and controlled during transit; or

(2)—That having taken his ticket in the United Kingdom and embarked direct therefrom for some other country after a period of residence in the United Kingdom of not less than six months, he has been refused admission to that country and has returned direct therefrom to a port in the United Kingdom.

REGISTRATION.

Part II. of the Order deals with the supervision and deportation of aliens. The requirements as to registration include that an alien shall:—

(a)—On his registration obtain from the registration officer a registration certificate.

(b)—On every subsequent alteration or addition of any entry in the register relating to his registration produce the certificate to the registration officer in order that, if necessary, a corresponding alteration or addition may be made in the certificate.

(c)—Produce the certificate upon demand to any police officer or immigration officer or to any other person authorised by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

Keepers of premises where sleeping accommodation is provided for reward are required to keep registers of all persons staying at the premises who are aliens over 16 years of age, and it shall be the duty:—

(a)—Of every person (whether an alien or not) staying at any premises to which this article applies to sign, when so required, a statement as to his nationality, and, if an alien, to furnish and sign a statement of the particulars required under this article.

(b)—Of the keeper of any premises to which this article applies to require any person who stays at the premises to sign the statement and furnish the particulars required from him under this article and to preserve such statements for such period and in such manner as may be prescribed.

A chief officer of police, if so authorised by general or special order of the Secretary of State, may direct that any premises within his jurisdiction which, in his opinion, are used for the sale of refreshments to be consumed on the premises, or as a place of public resort, or for entertainment, or as a club, and which are or have recently been frequented by aliens, shall be either closed altogether or kept closed during such hours or for such purposes as may be required by him, if, in his opinion, either: (a) The aliens so frequenting the premises are of criminal or disreputable associations, or otherwise undesirable; or (b) the premises are conducted in a disorderly or improper manner, or in a manner prejudicial to the public good; and if any premises are kept open in contravention of any such direction the occupier or person having control of the premises shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this order.

Under Part III. (General) of the Order, every person, with certain exceptions, landing in the United Kingdom, shall be in possession of a passport furnished with a photograph, and duly issued not more than five years before the date of arrival, or some other document establishing his nationality and identity to the satisfaction of an immigration officer.

They cannot both survive. One must yield to the other. This is no time to lay down our arms and confess ourselves beaten. This is the time to rejoice in the great confession of faith that has been wrung from European statesmanship, and to mobilise all the liberal thought of the world in the task of converting that faith from an aspiration to an impregnable rock on which humanity may build in security, fellowship, and peace.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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S.S. "ECUADOR" VOY 14-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SEANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored as Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Oct. 10th, at 10 A.M., and Oct. 11th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 11th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, October 4th, 1919. [1346]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, and STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENADE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 14th, 1919, at 6 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Oct. 14th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, October 7th, 1919. [1358]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 13th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, October 7th, 1919. [1359]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 14th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

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SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

SHANGHAI SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Shanghai bowlers scored their third victory in the Colony yesterday, when they were opposed to the Civil Service on the latter's rink at Happy Valley. They have now defeated the Kowloon C.C., the Kowloon B.G.C., and the Civil Service. If they get the better of the Police this afternoon, when they play their last match, they will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the results of their visit to this Colony.

Shanghai looked like the winners all through yesterday's match. In the first head they scored five points thus establishing a safe lead which was never overhauled. The Civil Service scored one shot in the second head, only to see the visitors add another to their total in the next head. In the fourth head the Civil Service scored two shots. Scoring was slow in the next four heads. When the eighth head had been completed, Shanghai had 8 points to their opponents' six. The visiting four continued to forge ahead with commendable steadiness, and the scores after the twelfth head were: Shanghai, 14 points; Civil Service, 6 points.

At this stage, with the game well in their hands, the visitors, playing with great skill, made the result absolutely certain by scoring in the thirteenth and fourteenth heads, 5 and 4 shots respectively, the score then reading:—Shanghai, 23; Civil Service, 6. From this point onwards the visitors tallied off. The Civil Service took advantage of every opening that offered itself, so that, at the end of the game, their score had risen to 18. In the eighteenth and twentieth heads, they scored three shots each. They deserve credit for their plucky uphill work in the closing stages. Shanghai totalled 24 points to the home team's 18, and therefore, won the match by 6 points.

The teams and the scores were as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE.			SHANGHAI.		
J. J. Blake.			F. L. Marshall.		
P. T. Lambie.			A. W. McCallum.		
R. Duncan.			A. A. Malcolm.		
E. J. Stanley (skip).			Geo. McMurdo (skip).		
CIVIL SERVICE.			SHANGHAI.		
Heads.	Shots.	Total.	Shots.	Total.	
1	0	0	5	5	
2	1	1	0	0	
3	0	1	1	6	
4	2	2	0	6	
5	0	2	1	7	
6	1	4	0	7	
7	2	6	0	8	
8	0	6	3	11	
9	0	6	1	12	
10	0	6	1	12	
11	0	6	1	12	
12	0	6	1	14	
13	0	6	5	19	
14	0	6	4	23	
15	2	8	0	23	
16	1	9	0	23	
17	2	11	0	23	
18	3	14	0	23	
19	0	14	1	24	
20	3	17	0	24	
21	1	18	0	24	

RUGBY FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

Mr. H. S. House, captain of the Hongkong F.C. Rugby section, seen yesterday by a reporter of the Daily Press, said it was not possible at the moment to say much about the prospects of the rugby season. He had only recently returned from Japan, and had not quite got into touch with matters yet. "Of the last Hongkong Rugby football team, six had laid down their lives in the war, while others had been transferred to outposts, but he hoped it would be possible to arrange a few games later on. The Club was depending on the Navy to supply them with men to make up the Club fifteen, and there was no doubt that they would be able to play some matches against the Navy."

Asked whether it was possible for him to raise two fifteen's now, he replied that it would not be easy. The Navy could get up some sort of a team at present, but nothing would be done till the new ships come out. The Wiltshire Regiment would, no doubt, contain some rugby players.

No practice games had been fixed. It would not be possible to do so for a few weeks yet.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. R.E. AND INDIAN ARMY.

The Kowloon C.C. will be at home to the R.E. and Indian Army to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent Kowloon:—J. Stalker, A. A. Claxton, P. H. Cobb, C. J. Stapleton, J. V. Bragg, E. L. Bragg, K. R. Macmillan, E. O. Carr, R. Pastonji, B. D. Evans and L. P. S. Hodge.

CANTON NEWS.

October 9th.

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS.
The authorities have ordered that, in addition to closing the yamens in celebration of the national holiday, a ceremony is to take place in the Civil Governor's yamen on the morning of the 10th, inst. Officials will go to the yamen to salute the National flag, and to reverence the memory of the heroes who have been associated with past revolutions.

A great ceremony in the Tung Yuen Garden will be organised by the people, who will march in procession through the city. A lantern procession will be held and there will also be a fireworks display.

PARCEL TAX.
In consequence of the Treasurer's decision to levy a tax on the parcel post commencing on October 1st, the Postmaster has requested the Treasurer to wait till he has discussed the matter with the Board of Communications and the Postmaster General in Peking.

A HURRICANE.
Canton was visited by a hurricane on the 7th, inst., and considerable damage was done on land and on the river, as no warning had been received.

PEACE PROSPECTS.
The M.P.s in Canton, have formally requested the Military Government to request the immediate return of the peace envoys in Shanghai, as they wish the peace negotiations to be broken off. The Military Government announces that, after the receipt of many telegrams demanding a declaration of war against the Peking Government, circular telegrams have been sent to various leaders, requesting them to give their opinions on the matter. The Government will follow the advice of the majority.

GENERAL LI'S MOVEMENTS.
A message from Nanning states that, after attending the memorial ceremony which took place in Nanning on the October 1st, General Luk Wing-tung left for Lungchow to inspect the joint parade of the 1st division of the Kwangsi border troops. Several of the leaders who had gone from Canton to visit General Luk in Nanning, are following him to Lungchow.

A TALE OF AN OPIUM-PIPE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of an opium-pipe.

Defendant, who was clothed in tattered garments, stated that he bought the pipe and sent it as a present to a relative in the country. The relative, however, did not appreciate it and returned it.

Mr. Lindsay was very sceptical as to the ownership and exclaimed: "What, such a nice pipe belongs to you?" Inspector Macdonald stated that defendant had attempted to pawn the pipe. Defendant replied that he owed a friend money and he had to pawn the pipe. Mr. Lindsay fined defendant \$10.

AMMUNITION FOUND NEAR A SHOOTING RANGE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of fifteen rounds of ammunition.

The ammunition was found in a box of the "most perfect bath soap." Defendant's excuse was that he found the ammunition on the hillside, near a shooting-range.

The Sergeant, who prosecuted, stated that he was inclined to believe defendant's story, as the ammunition was not in the box of condition. The man was arrested while attempting to sell the ammunition to a villager.

Mr. Lindsay fined defendant \$5.

DISOBEYING A POLICEMAN'S ORDERS.

A scantily-clad Chinese was seated on one of the seats on Blake Pier. A Chinese constable went up to him and ordered him to leave, explaining that the seats were not meant for the use of such as he. The man complied with the order, but, as soon as the constable's back was turned, he sat down again. The constable ordered him off, but the man sat tight like a limpet until the constable took him to the Police-station. At the Magistracy, yesterday, the man was fined \$1 for disobeying the lawful orders of a constable.

TREASURE TROVE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of pig-iron. The man stated that while raising his anchor opposite the China Merchant's wharf he found the iron entangled with the chain. Inspector Cashman stated that the iron was not wet when brought to the Station. Mr. Smith discharged defendant.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE PEACE TREATY.

BLOCKADE TO TAKE THE PLACE OF WAR.

COMPLETE FAITH IN JAPAN'S PROMISES.

The following is the full text of the address made at St. Louis on September 8th, by President Wilson on the Peace Treaty:

I am glad to hear the mayor say, "and I believe it is true—that politics are adjourned. Politics have no place. I mean party politics—have no place, my fellow citizens, in the subjects that we are now obliged to discuss and to decide."

I have sometimes heard gentlemen discussing the questions that are now before us with a distinction drawn between nationalism and internationalism in these matters. It is very difficult for me to follow their distinction. The present nationalism is the man who wants his nation to be the greatest nation, and the greatest nation is the nation which penetrates to the heart of its duty and mission among the nations of the world.

It is in the light of ideas of this sort that I conceive it a privilege to discuss the matters that I have come away from Washington to discuss. I have come away from Washington to discuss them because, apparently, it is difficult to discuss them in Washington. The whole subject is surrounded with mists which it is difficult to penetrate.

LONG NIGHTMARE OF FRANCE.
One of the most interesting things that I realized after I got to the other side of the water was that the mental attitude of the French people with regard to the settlement of this war was largely determined by the fact that for nearly fifty years they had expected it. We cannot, we will not, live another fifty years under the cloud of that terror.

The terror had been there all the time and the war was its flame and consummation, and it had been excited because the politics of Europe were based upon a definite conception. That conception was that the strong had all the rights, and that all that the weak could enjoy was what the strong permitted them to enjoy.

PAWNS IN THE EAST.
One of the centres of all had business was in Constantinople. And that was because Constantinople was the key to the weak part of Europe. That was where the pawns were, not the kings and the queens and castles and the bishops and the rest of the chess game of politics, but the little pawns.

And every international conference that preceded the conference at Paris had been intended to complete and consummate the arrangements for that game. The treaty of peace which Germany is a charter and constitution of a new system for the world and that new system is based upon an absolute reversal of the principles of the old system. The essential object of that treaty is to establish the independence and protect the integrity of the weak peoples of the world.

USERS OF FORCE WEAK PEOPLE.
I hear some gentlemen who are themselves incapable of altruistic purposes say, "Oh, but that is altruistic. It is not our business to take care of the weak nations of the world. No, but it is our business to prevent war, and if we don't take care of the weak nations of the world there will be war. Let them show me how they will keep out of war by not protecting them. Let them show me how they will prove that having gone into an enterprise, if they are not absolutely contemptible quitters if they don't see the game through."

What was the old formula of pan-Germanism? From Bremen to Bagdad. Well, look at the map. What lies between Bremen and Bagdad? After you get past the German territory there is Poland, there is Bohemia, which we have made into Czechoslovakia; there is Hungary, which is now divided from Austria and does not share Austria's strength. There is Rumania, there is Jugoslavia. There is broken Turkey, and there Persia and Bagdad. We have undertaken to say this route is closed.

QUESTION OF SELF-INTEREST.
Our own business! Is there a merchant present here, or any manufacturer, or any banker that can say that our interests are separate from the interests of the rest of the world commercially, industrially, financially? And when he draws a picture to himself, if he is frank, of what some gentlemen propose this is what he sees: America minding her own business, and having no other. Despised, suspected, distrusted; and on the other side of the water the treaty and its operation interrupted. We are a great nation, my fellow citizens, but the treaty is going to be applied just the same whether we take part in it or not.

The Reparation Commission created by the treaty was created for the purpose of seeing that Germany pays the reparation. Not only that, but some of you gentlemen know we formerly had trade with Germany. All of that trade is going to be in the hands and under the control of the Reparation Commission.

SAYS HE WAS REBUKED.
I humbly asked leave to appoint a member to look after our interests, and I was rebuked for it. I am looking after the industrial interests of the United States; I would like to see the other men who are. They are forgetting the industrial interests of the United States and they are doing things that will cut us off and our trade off from the normal channels because the Reparations Commission can determine where Germany buys, what Germany buys, and how much Germany buys.

Now, it is minding our business to keep out of that? On the contrary, it is handing our business over to people who are not particularly interested in seeing that it prospers. The broader aspects of the subject are seldom brought to your attention; it is the little pigmy details here and there.

LEAGUE TO KEEP PEACE.

I beg that you will not conceive of the League of Nations as a combination of the world for war, for that is exactly what it is not. It is a combination of the world for arbitration and discussion.

Any member of the League which breaks these promises with regard to arbitration or discussion is to be deemed thereby to be a committed act of war against the other members of the League; not merely to have done an immoral thing, but, by refusing to obey these processes, to have committed an act of war.

And you know what then happens. You say, "Yes, we form an army and go to fight them." Not at all. We shut our doors and lock them out; we boycott them. Just as soon as that is done they cannot ship cargoes out or receive them shipped in; they cannot send a telegraphic message; they cannot send or receive a letter.

I don't think that after that it will be necessary to do any fighting at all. Now, that is the League of Nations. An agreement to arbitrate and discuss, and an agreement that if you do not arbitrate and discuss, you shall be absolutely boycotted and starved out.

END OF SECRET TREATIES.
And there is added to this very interesting thing. There can hereafter be no secret treaties. The provision of international understanding shall be registered. I believe the word is, that the general secretary of the League, that the general secretary shall publish it in full just as soon as it is possible for him to publish it; that no treaty shall be valid which is not thus registered.

It was very embarrassing, my fellow citizens, when you thought you were approaching an ideal solution of a momentous question, to find that some of your principal colleagues had given the whole thing away. And that, ladies and gentlemen, is the situation that has given a great many people unnatural distress. I mean the Shantung settlement; the settlement with regard to a portion of the province of Shantung in China.

JAPAN TO KEEP PLEDGE.

Great Britain and others, as everybody now knows, in order to make it sure that Japan would come into the war, and so assist to clear the Pacific for the German fleets, had promised that, if the German fleets had promised that, should in the case of the victory of the Allies pass to Japan. There was no qualification in the promise. She was to get exactly what Germany had.

And so the only thing that was possible was to induce Japan to promise—and I want to say in all fairness, for it wouldn't be fair if I didn't say it—that Japan did very handsomely make the promises which were requested of her—that she would retain in Shantung none of the sovereignty which Germany had enjoyed there, but would retain the sovereignty without qualification to China, and retain in Shantung province only what other nationalities had to share—economic rights with regard to development and administration of the railway and of certain mines which had become attached to the railway. That is her promise.

And, personally, I haven't the slightest doubt that she will fulfill that promise. She cannot fulfill it right now, because the thing doesn't come into operation until three months after the treaty is ratified, so that we mustn't be too impatient about it. But she will fulfill those promises.

HOW TO HELP CHINA.
And suppose that we said we wouldn't accept England and others, not a sent, and if we are going to get Shantung province back for China, and those gentlemen don't want to engage in foreign wars, how are we going to get it back?

Their idea of not getting into trouble seems to be to stand for the greatest possible number of unworkable propositions. All very well to talk about standing by China. But how are you standing by China when you withdraw from the only arrangements by which China can be assisted?

If you are China's friend, but don't go into the council where you can act as China's friend—if you act as China's friend, then put her in a position where these concessions which have been made need not be carried out; if you are China's friend, settle and run. That is not the kind of American I am.

VALUE OF ARTICLE X.
Article X, cuts at the very heart and is the only instrument that will cut to the very heart of the old system. We are partners with the rest of the world in respecting the territorial integrity and political independence of the others. They are all under solemn bond themselves to respect and preserve those things; and if they don't preserve them, if they don't respect them and preserve them, what happens? The Council of the League then advises the several members of the League what it is necessary to do.

I can testify from having sat at the Board where the instrument was drawn that advice means advice. I supposed it did before I returned home, but I find some gentlemen doubting it. Advice means advice, and the advice cannot be given without the concurrent vote of the representative of the United States.

SOME AFRAID OF BUGABOO.
"Well," but somebody says, "suppose we are a party to the quarrel." I cannot suppose that, because I know that the United States is not going to disregard the territorial integrity or political independence of any other nation. But they insist upon the argument.

What these gentlemen are afraid of is that we will get into trouble. If we are a party, we are in trouble already; and if we are not a party, we control the advice of the Council by our own vote. And, my friends, that is a little like an open and shut game, and I am not afraid of advice which we give ourselves.

And yet that is the whole of the bugaboo which these gentlemen have been parading before you.

INTERNAL ISSUE EXEMPT.
Let me stop a moment on the words "external aggression." Why were they put in? Because every man who sat at that Board held that the right of revolution was sacred and must not be interfered with. Any kind of a row can happen inside, and it is nobody's right to interfere.

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[1313]

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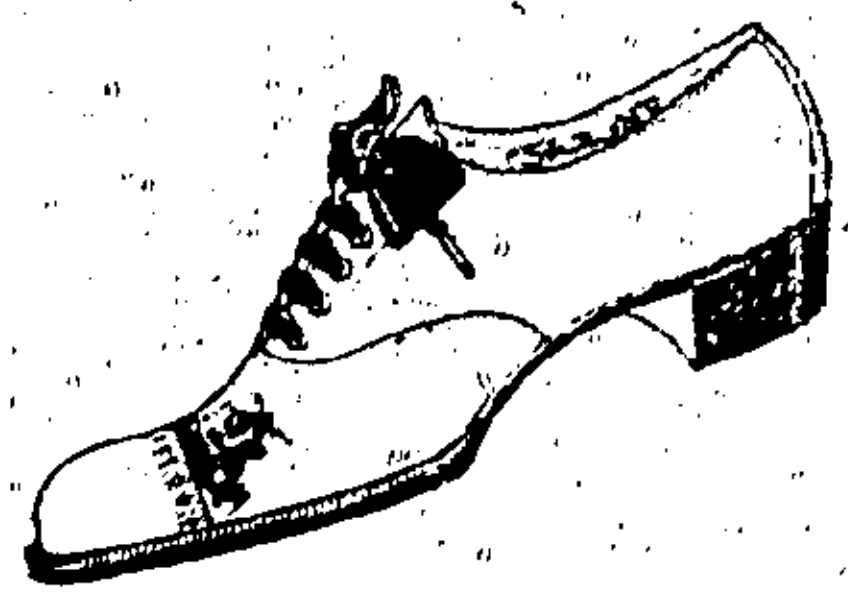
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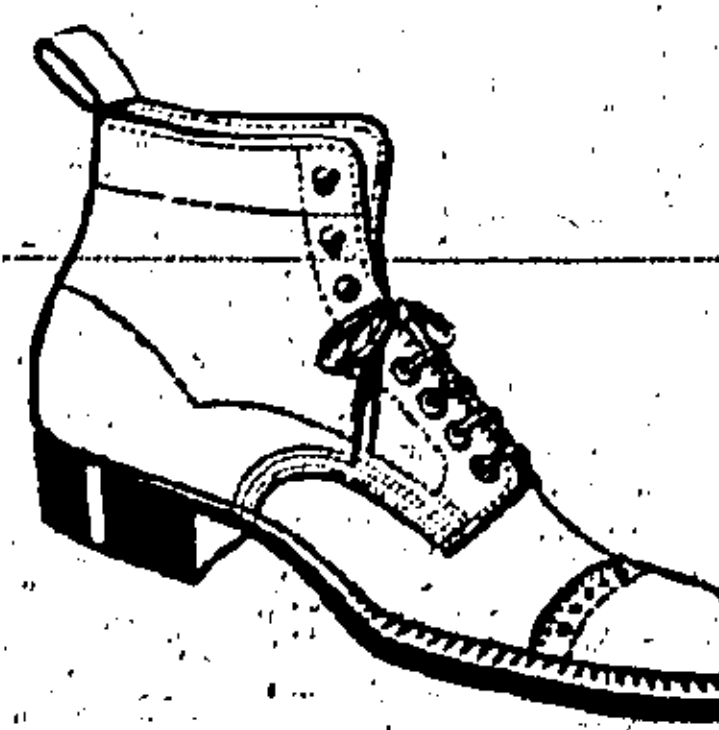
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1913, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Managers in Alexander Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. In such copy the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink. Should the Meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification, the proposed Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1913.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1371]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MINERUC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after October 17th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before October 24th, 1913, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on October 18th, 9 A.M. No fire insurance will be effected.

Ships of Lading will be counter-signed by THE BANK LINE LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, October 10th, 1913. [1372]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2323

FAVOURED with instructions from the Consignee will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW (SATURDAY), October 11th, 1913, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Chenierfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bayonet Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Carvings, Bed Sheets, Crochets, Glassware, Ornate Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 6th 1913. 248

TO LET.

NO. 4, Conduit Road, 8 ROOMS and out-houses. Possession November 1st.

Apply to—
F. M. GUTIERREZ,
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or at
Messrs. SHAW, TONG & CO. [1369]

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NO. 124, THE PEAK, for 18 months from about November 1st. Next Six Rooms, Radiators, Grass Lawn Tennis Court.

Apply—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexander Buildings. 1355

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 46, "STOWFORD," No. 2, Bonham Road, in excellent condition. "A.B."

Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1363]

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexander Buildings. 1355

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, TO-DAY the 10th day of October, 1913, at Noon, when the proposed resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of September, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 26th day of September, 1913, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary.

[1363]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Club House, North Point, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), OCTOBER 10th, 1913, at 5.30 P.M. and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House TO-DAY (FRIDAY) OCTOBER 10th, at 5.45 P.M.

BUSINESS—

As posted in the Club House.
A Launch for the convenience of Members will leave Statue Pier on FRIDAY, at 5 P.M.

R. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Secretary. [1359]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FORTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HARRY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11th 1913, commencing at 2.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, October 6th, 1913. [1340]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 11th day of October, 1913, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 1st to 11th, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1913. [1292]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11th, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 11th to October 31st, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1913. [1330]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th September to 17th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWE,
Colonial Register.

Hongkong, September 28th, 1913. [1311]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A BEGINNERS' CLASS will be started on MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th, at 5.15 P.M. at the New School, junction of Zealand Street and Ice House Street (Masonic Hall Premises).

Intending students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.

By Order, F. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 29th, 1913. [1315]

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 121, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply—
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TO LET, FURNISHED.

FIVE-ROOMED VILLA, at Kowloon.

Apply—
Box 1352,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1342]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANK will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1913.

Hongkong, October 8th, 1913. [1363]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for all purposes till Noon on MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1913. [1363]

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS FOR THE SEASON 1913-1920.

THE Lists in connection with the above are now posted at the Race Course and the Hongkong Club.

COST PER PONY Hongkong \$300—£11.

The Lists will positively close on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1913.

By Order, G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1913. [1363]

WANTED.

By Old Established Firm in South of China an ASSISTANT who is conversant with the inspection of Raw Silk.

Apply to—
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CAN anyone recommend a GOOD COOK?

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THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY KNOWN AS INLAND LOTS NOS. 1247 and 1248 VICTORIA, HONGKONG TOGETHER WITH THE MESSUAGES, ERECTIONS AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

INLAND LOT No. 1247 contains a total area of about 28,952 square feet. Inland Lot No. 1248 contains a total area of about 33,348 square feet.

INLAND LOT No. 1247 is held for the residue of a term of 999 years having about 933 years unexpired and Inland Lot No. 1248 is also held for the residue of a term of 999 years also having about 933 years unexpired.

The purchaser will buy the Lots subject to a Lease for 5 years from the First day of October, 1913, at rent of \$6,550 per calendar month. The vendors will, if the purchaser desires, give twelve months' notice to determine this Lease in accordance with the terms of such Lease.

The purchaser will also buy the above properties subject to a Mortgage for \$67,000 with interest at 8% per annum repayable on the 8th June, 1920.

The above-mentioned Lease and Mortgage can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON before Noon on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1913, at which time all Tenders will be opened and the properties deemed to be sold to the Tenderer whose Tender shall be approved of and accepted by the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON on behalf of the Vendors whose Agents DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON reserve the right to accept such Tender as they please. No Tender will be considered if it is not as much as or more than the reserve price. The reserve price will be fixed by DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON prior to the opening of the Sealed Tenders but they shall be under no liability to disclose same.

The Tenderer whose Tender is accepted as aforesaid shall forthwith enter into and sign a Contract for the purchase of the Property in the form already prepared by the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON which can be inspected at their Office at any time during the usual business hours.

The Tenderer whose Tender is accepted as aforesaid shall forthwith pay to the undersigned Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON ten per cent of the purchase price as a deposit in accordance with and subject to the terms of the aforesaid Contract.

Dated the 8th day of October, 1913.
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Vendors. [1343]

THE CALL FOR ECONOMY

and

THE COST OF LIVING.

To those who realize the urgent necessity for greater economy and to those who are confronted with the great problem of the increased cost of living, we would suggest that one of the foremost factors in reducing expenses is the intelligent and consistent cultivation of home gardens.

GRACA & CO.,

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 10TH, 1913.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Eight years ago to-day, at Wuchang, the first blow was struck in the struggle that ended in the overthrow of the effete Manchu dynasty, which had ruled China for 260 years, and the establishment of the Republican form of government. As we look at the sorry state of China there seems something almost ironical in the national celebration of this anniversary. The hopes which were born of the revolution seem as far from realization as ever, though encouraging progress, exceeding expectations, marked the early stages of the new régime. Within six weeks fourteen out of the eighteen provinces of China had declared their independence, and on January 1st, 1912, Sun Yat-sen was appointed President of the Republic by the Provisional Government set up at Nanking. In the following month the terms of abdication offered to the Court at Peking were accepted. Then, on the recommendation of Dr. Sun, Yuan SHIH-KAI, who had been regarded as "the one strong man" of the Imperial party, was unanimously elected provisional President on giving satisfactory assurances of his "unconditional" adhesion to the national cause. Although it was predicted that with the disappearance of the monarchy feigning tendencies would develop, and chaos would usurp the place of order, we were able at the end of the first year to say that "besides producing a united China, the Republic is gradually overcoming the inevitable aftermath of disorder; the vast superiority of troops is being disbanded; local government is being put on an effective footing; and a strong Cabinet is in existence in Peking." Early in 1913 a Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, was set up in place of the National Assembly, a purely consultative body. Here, unfortunately, the record of improvement ends. The ex-

periment was not very successful, for the members devoted most of their time to attacking the President and his Cabinet instead of attending to the more serious business of the legislature. A new revolution, having as its object the organisation of an expedition "to punish YUAN SHIH-KAI," broke out in Kiangsi and extended southwards to Kwangtung, but within a couple of months it was suppressed and the leaders, including SUN YAT-SSEN, fled the country. The President was confirmed in his office for five years, and a month later "startled" the country by ordering the expulsion from Parliament of upwards of three hundred members on a charge of "treasonable conspiracy." As a result, it was impossible to form a quorum in either House, and Parliament practically ceased to exist. A State Council of seventy members was appointed in its place, pending a new election, to give an appearance of legality to the policy of the President, which was that "the nurse must not provide the infant with food only fit for adults." In 1915 a movement was engineered in favour of reverting to a monarchy, and, ultimately, YUAN SHIH-KAI consented to ascend the throne, though the Coronation ceremony was postponed in deference to a suggestion from the Allied Powers, who feared that it would give rise to disturbances. This fear was soon justified by the insurrection which broke out in Yunnan towards the end of the year and led to the formation of a Confederation with its headquarters at Canton. The cancellation of the monarchical movement failed to appease the Republican party, and peace was only partially restored with the death of YUAN in the middle of 1916 and the succession of LI YUAN-HUNG to the office of President. For some months longer Kwangtung continued to be the battle ground of rival generals. Parliament was reconstituted, but its policy continued to be obstructive rather than constructive. Its opposition to the Premier, TIAN CHI-JUI, whom it accused of acting unconstitutionally in declaring war upon Germany, led to the revolution which still afflicts the country. Parliament, meanwhile, had drafted a constitution placing all authority in its own hands. This was distasteful to conservative opinion, and the Northern Tuchuns assembled in conference at Tientsin with considerable forces. An ultimatum presented by CHAN HSUN compelled the President to dissolve the Parliament, and, on July 1st, the boy-Emperor was placed on the throne. The empire over which he bore sway, however, was "bounded by the walls of Peking, and the reign lasted only twelve days, by which time CHAN HSUN's forces capitulated to the invading army under TIAN CHI-JUI, and their leader was forced to seek asylum in the Dutch Legation. The Government once more became Republican in name, and FENG KUO-CHANG, the Vice-President, assumed the office of acting President. As, however, the Government refused to reconvoke Parliament, a number of the M.P.s re-assembled at Canton, which was once again the headquarters of the Republican party. FENG KUO-CHANG sought to re-establish peace early in 1915, but the effort was fruitless. In August Hsu SHIH-CHANG was elected President, and he immediately addressed himself to the task of re-uniting the country. An armistice was declared between the contending factions, and a Conference of delegates of the North and South met at Shanghai in the early part of the present year to arrange terms of peace, this movement having been assisted by the advice offered by the Foreign Powers. A deadlock, however, occurred, and for some time past efforts have been made to bring about a resumption of negotiations. Through all these troublous years the welfare of the nation seems to have been the last consideration. Not only has industry been disturbed, national revenue dissipated, and peaceful development arrested by civil warfare, but the resources of the country have been mortgaged in order to raise funds for continuing this senseless fratricidal strife. The issues at stake pale into insignificance beside the sufferings of the country. Even in the South, which is supposed to be fighting to uphold the Constitution, the militarists are all-powerful. As between North and South it is very much a case of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. It is not so much the form of Government as the spirit of the Government that matters. There is no one form suitable for universal application; the form must depend upon the stage of development reached by the people for whom it is intended. That truth is fully realised in the British Empire. China's need is a clean, honest and efficient Administration able to command the submission of its robber barons—be it called a benevolent autocracy, a limited monarchy, an enlightened bureaucracy or a Republic. Nothing could be worse than the present reign of anarchy.

The Government notification declaring Weihaiwei an infected port has been rescinded.

Two cases (two deaths) of gastro-enteritis were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The bag raffled by Mrs. F. Sutton for the Peak branch of the Ministering Children's League was won by ticket No. 41.

Mr. U. C. Galluzzi, of Messrs. George Grimble & Co., is shortly to be married to Miss Christina Bupcroft, of No. 17, the Peak.

An extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., will be held on October 20th, to consider proposed new Articles.

The five Chinese charged with being concerned in the armed robbery at Ching E Island a month ago were committed for trial by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Two hawkers quarrelled over some accounts and one threw a chopper at the other's head. The two men were arrested by the Police and, at the Magistracy, yesterday, were bound over to keep the peace.

Amongst those who left the Colony yesterday on the s.s. *Glenade* were Mr. J. Arnold, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Boat Company; and Mr. F. W. Gibbins, sub-manager of Messrs. Wilkinson, Hayward and Clark, Ltd.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, acknowledges with thanks the following contributions to the funds of the hospitals:—Wo Ping Theatre (special subscription), \$150; Mr. Ma Ying Pin, \$50.

As the result of a quarrel over a Chinese girl, two men, armed with a dagger and a hammer, respectively, attacked another man and wounded him severely. The injured man was removed to hospital, and his assailants were arrested.

Stallholders and those assisting at the Ministering Children's League Bazaar on Saturday, October 10th, will be admitted to the dress-rehearsal of the Variety Entertainment which will take place (by kind permission of H.E. the Governor) at Government House on Friday, October 11th, at 5 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

In the Fanling neighbourhood, last month, some pointer dogs belonging to the Portuguese Consul (Mr. de Souza) were said to have been bitten by a pariah dog. The pointers were immediately handed over to the police, but a minute examination revealed no indications of the dogs having been bitten. As a precautionary measure, however, the animals have been kept under observation, but no signs of rabies have developed. The police were unable to secure the carcass of the dog which is supposed to have attacked the pointers.

Amongst those who left the Colony on Wednesday on the s.s. *Equador* were Mr. H. Percy Smith, who has left for a holiday in Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada, Mr. F. C. B. Gourdin, (of the Standard Oil Co.) and Mrs. Gourdin, Mr. A. Mackenzie (of the Standard Oil Co.), Lt. Col. H. O. Wallis, of the British Army, who has gone to America to buy several million dollars' worth of supplies from the U.S. Government, and Mr. "Tony" Tinkie, of Manila, perhaps one of the best known Americans in the Orient, who is taking his first trip to the states in 20 years.

THE HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE.

THE SUBORDINATE STAFF'S GRIEVANCE.

The subordinate staff of the local Civil Service have expressed their dissatisfaction at the refusal of H.E. the Governor to grant their request for treatment equal to that meted out to the Senior Staff.

One of the Senior Clerks of the Service has sent a circular letter to his colleagues calling for united action in the matter. It is their intention to hold a meeting, discuss the situation, and then collect subscriptions for the purpose of engaging a lawyer to look after their interests. The scheme is still in the embryonic stage.

A CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION? It is understood that the Home-recruited staff of the Service are planning the formation of a Civil Service Association to further the interests of the Civil Service. Rules and bye-laws have been drawn up, and these have been forwarded to H.E. the Governor for an expression of his opinion. The rules provide that the Police and Prison Warders shall not be eligible for membership.

PREMIER ON THE LESSONS OF THE STRIKE:

"WE WANT TO STRENGTHEN OUR COMMON TRUST":

NATION MEANS TO BE A FIRM AND STRONG MASTER.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK OCCUPIES TOBOLSK.

RUMANIANS WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM HUNGARY.

LATEST CABLES.

(PAROCHE REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES UNSATISFACTORY.

PARIS, October 7th.

The Supreme Council has considered the German reply regarding the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces, unsatisfactory and has instructed Marshal Foch to send a new note.

ALLIES' CONDITIONS TO GERMANY.

PARIS, October 7th.

Marshal Foch has been instructed to draft a reply to Germany agreeing to Germany's request for the appointment of an Allied-German Commission to enforce the evacuation of the Baltic Provinces, but this was to be conditional that the German Government were not to be freed from their responsibility and should undertake to withhold pay and food from the occupying troops after a certain date, also advising the Allies that they would not revoke their coercive measures before compliance.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

TO RESIGN AFTER THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, October 7th.

M. Clemenceau has announced that he is finally determined to resign after the elections.

UPPER SILESIA.

ALLIES TO ENSURE NORMAL COAL OUTPUT.

PARIS, October 7th.

The Supreme Council has decided to send an Inter-Allied Commission to Upper Silesia to ensure the normal output of coal.

PUNISHING THE GUILTY.

THE LISTS OF GERMAN CRIMINALS.

PARIS, October 7th.

A Havas message says:— In Peace Conference circles in Paris, it was stated yesterday that in spite of American opposition the French, British and Belgian lists of officers whom Germany is to be called upon to deliver to the Allies under the Responsibility clause of the Treaty of Versailles are practically completed. These lists will be combined and handed to the Supreme War Council within a month.

France's list will call for more than 100 German military chiefs and subordinates, who will be charged with having broken the laws of war on French territory.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

ALLIES SOLVING THE FOOD PROBLEM.

PARIS, October 7th.

The Supreme Council has decided to appoint a sub-commission to sit in Vienna to take steps to revivify Austria.

THE TANK.

INQUIRY INTO ITS INVENTION.

LONDON, October 7th.

The Judicial inquiry into the claims for bounties by eleven officers and others claiming to be the inventor of the tank was continued to-day. Mr. Churchill, giving evidence, did not attribute the invention to "this or that man," but said that the efforts of certain men culminated in its perfection.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

THE NATION MEANS TO BE MASTER IN ITS OWN HOUSE.

LONDON, October 7th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking on domestic affairs at the luncheon given in Field-Marshal Sir E. Allenby's honour at the Mansion House, said that the recent strike had proved that Britain was a real democratic country, and that it was public opinion, not Prussianism, in the industrial economic world, which must prevail.

Britain had again rendered a deep and lasting service to real freedom by defeating the effort to strangle the community into submission. (Cheers.) He thanked the multitudes who frustrated the attempt. These multitudes had proved their effect.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to affirm that the Trade Unions could not win without public opinion. On the other hand, resistance of the Trade Unions' demands must satisfy that innate sense of justice and fair play which was a characteristic of the British people.

That might sound commonplace, but he reminded his hearers that there was a section of quite honest and sincere men here and in other countries who were tired of the process of convincing their fellow-countrymen of the justice of their claims and had come to the conclusion that more direct and more forcible means should be utilised to achieve their purpose. That movement was dangerous to the whole fabric of society, and must be defeated. (Cheers.)

Instead of depending on the justice of the cause, the tendency was to calculate what forces could be got to support it, and whether there were powerful enough to ride down every obstacle. That was a perilous movement, and every country must demonstrate that it could not succeed. (Cheers.) Britain had once again done a lasting service to humanity, civilisation, and real freedom by defeating the effort to hold up the community. (Prolonged cheers.)

This movement had been anxiously occupying the minds of all who had the supreme voice in public affairs for months. He characterised the public support of the Government in the recent strike as the most remarkable demonstration of spontaneous will which any nation had ever exhibited.

It had been suggested that the organisation which fought the strike was a purely war organisation and that as soon as demobilisation was completed there would be no such organisation to fall back upon. Let there be no mistake about that, proceeded the Premier, for, if demobilisation had been complete, it would have suited the Government better, because they would have more transport.

Transport was vital. He realised in February that trouble was coming and he then left the Peace Conference for London and started the Government's emergency organisation which, he emphasised, was purely civilian, hence it would not disappear as soon as demobilisation was completed.

Another lesson of the strike was that the community must deal with the claims of all classes justly. It must pay the proper price for a man's property whether it was land, buildings, or labour, if the community needed that property. (Cheers.)

OBITUARY.

EX-PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, October 7th.

The death is announced of the Hon. Alfred Deakin, ex-Premier of the Australian Commonwealth.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 7th.

Silver is quoted at 63d. spot and 62½d. forward. The market is steady.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR EDMUND ALLENBY.

THE PREMIER'S GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

LONDON, October 7th.

The Premier, speaking at the luncheon at the Mansion House in honour of Field-Marshal Sir E. Allenby, said that the latter had done great service to his country and to mankind. His brilliant victories greatly contributed to the overthrow of the Central Powers by making Bulgaria impotent and opening the door to the defeat of Austria.

A REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, October 7th.

To-day was the Premier's first public appearance since the beginning of the strike and the enthusiastic cheers of the big crowds en route and in front of the Mansion House constituted a remarkable demonstration. He was compelled to respond to the loud calls for a speech, so, stepping forward to the balcony, he thanked them for the ovation, remarking that he had come to honour one of the most brilliant commanders the British Army ever had in the field. (Loud cheers.)

EARLIER CABLES.

RECEIVES FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, October 7th.

A very distinguished gathering assembled at the Guildhall, to-day, on the occasion of the conferment of the Freedom of the City of London on Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby. The company included Emir Feisal, Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, other members of the Cabinet, leading Generals, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne and the Chief Rabbi. After the time-honoured ceremony, to which Sir Edmund Allenby was accompanied by his wife, the customary lunch took place at the Mansion House.

Mr. Lloyd George received an ovation en route.

LATEST CABLES.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK OCCUPIES TOBOLSK.

LONDON, October 7th.

An official statement from Omsk, dated October 5th, states that Admiral Kolchak, supported by a naval flotilla, occupied Tobolsk, and made large captures of men and material.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL RODZIANKO'S ADVANCE.

STOCKHOLM, October 7th.

Reports from Rerval show that General Rodzianko's offensive against the Bolsheviki promises satisfactorily. The railway line from Pskov to Petrograd has been cut, forcing the Bolsheviki to make a difficult retirement on the roads.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PEACE TREATY.

JAPAN'S RATIFICATION.

PARIS, October 7th.

A Havas message says:— It is expected in Conference circles that Japan will ratify the Treaty of Versailles about October 15th, and Japan will thus be the fourth great Power to ratify it.

EARLIER CABLES.

FULLY RATIFIED BY TWO OF THE GREAT POWERS.

PARIS, October 7th.

A decree has been signed by the King of Italy ratifying the Peace Treaty with Germany and Austria. Thus, two of the principal Allies have signed the Treaty, and it is anticipated that French ratification will take place this week, making the third signature. After the third signature, the Treaty of Versailles comes into force.

THE AMERICA CUP.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE FROM SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

NEW YORK, October 7th.

A challenge for the America Cup has been received from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton. It is expected that it will be accepted.

THE FRENCH RAILWAYS.

NEW DEMAND FOR A 100 PER CENT. RISE.

PARIS, October 7th.

Without consulting the Railwaymen's Federation, the Paris State Railwaymen have asked all the other railwaymen of France to take an urgent decision in regard to the proposal for the demand of a new 100 per cent. rise in wages, plus the present bonuses, with a minimum wage of 800 francs monthly.

HUNGARY.

RUMANIAN TROOPS WITHDRAWING.

BERLIN, October 7th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the withdrawal of Rumanian troops has begun. Hungarian troops have replaced the Rumanians at Rah, Westpenn and Stuhlweisengburg.

British troops to the number of 18,000 arrived at Budapest to-day. Two thousand Italians are expected soon. Both detachments are destined for policing work after the departure of the Rumanians.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

CONDITION CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

WASHINGTON, October 7th.

Last night's bulletin states that President Wilson passed a comfortable day. His condition continues to improve.

THE AMERICAN STEEL STRIKE.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN INDIANA.

CHICAGO, October 7th.

Following a parade of 2,000 striking steel workers at Gary in Indiana, martial law was declared there and in East Chicago, Indiana. One thousand Federal troops are stationed at Gary owing to the inability of the State militia to handle the situation.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE LATEST ELECTORAL FORM.

PARIS, October 7th.

Never since the fall of the Empire have the Parliamentary elections caused such speculation.

This is due to the fact that the voting will be by Departments instead of districts. Eighty-seven electoral Departments replace 800 districts, hence an elector, instead of voting for a single Deputy, will vote for as many as are allocated to his Department.

The largest Department, that of the Seine, which includes Paris, is returning 54 Deputies. Up to now, the Royalists and Socialists have not participated in the general regrouping of the Parties which is proceeding in consequence of the altered conditions, but it is expected that the Socialists of several Departments will group with the Radicals. The date of the elections will probably be November 16th.

TYRANTS AND TRAITORS.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE WEAK AT THE HANDS OF THE POWERFUL.

[BY HAROLD HEBBIE.]

A fairly intimate acquaintance with the chief industrial centres of Great Britain convinces me that the number of revolutionists in these islands is very small.

But I am also convinced that the apathy of the multitude is so considerable that even a smaller body of determined revolutionists might be able to bring about, if only for a brief time, such an upheaval in the industrial world as would almost amount to anarchy.

That such an upheaval would be disastrous is quite certain, not only because the revolutionists have no notion whatever of organisation, being but the most frothy exponents of a false economic theory, but because the good sense of the British nation would soon grow impatient of the havoc wrought by any violent disorganisation of its ancient habits.

Although, however, I am not seriously alarmed by the secret propaganda long carried on in Yorkshire, South Wales, and Glasgow by a little conspiracy of immoral men as self-satisfied in conceit as they are intellectually contemptible, I am profoundly anxious for the peace and welfare of numbers of people in these islands who are now suffering cruelly enough at the hands of these plotters, and may be called upon to suffer even fatal deprivation if anything like a violent upheaval should overtake British industry.

FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

It is in the hope that this aspect of the question has only to come home to the heart and conscience of the average British workman, who is no fool and no monster, to bring about the discomfiture of the revolutionists, that I set down the following facts for his consideration. Scarcely a day goes by but brings me letters from unknown correspondents in different parts of England, suggesting that I should bring before the working classes of the country the sufferings of the workers, many of whom belong to the working classes and all of whom are certainly in poorer circumstances than they have enjoyed at the present time, by a first-class mechanic.

These correspondents are either women or old men who have done their duty to the family and the State, and are now struggling, before they go home, to keep head above water on their poor savings for their little pensions. They have no means whatever of adding to their incomes. The day has gone by when they could earn money. In many cases the day has gone by when they could even wait upon themselves.

THE PEOPLE WHO ARE HIT. In one case recently brought to my knowledge, a girl handloom weaver, employed in London and with excellent prospects before her, has been obliged to give up her wages, and sacrifice her career, in order to return to the country and there wait upon an invalid mother, who, up to this point, has been nobly struggling to support herself and a blind sister on the scrapings of a lifetime, but has now fallen into a state of weakness that she is physically helpless.

There are numbers of such people as these in Great Britain; and numbers of others who, through no fault of their own and no fault of the community, are able to earn only a very small wage; and numbers of others who, having faithfully served the State in various parts of the Empire, suffering in their absence from home a poignant separation from their children, are now living on the fixed income of a pension only adequate to their circumstances when times are normal.

To all these people every strike which seriously affects the cost of commodities is a disaster of great magnitude. But if strikes are to be prolonged, and Britain is to be held up for the sake of the vanity of a few immoral revolutionists, all these good and honourable people will be plunged into ruin.

THE REVOLUTIONIST IS FOND OF DESCRIBING the employer as a tyrant. He likes to call the workman a "wage slave," although he knows very well that these "wage slaves" are absolutely free to exchange one employer for another, one district of the country for another, and even the country itself for any other part of the world.

The clerk in the Civil Service is, of course, less free than the workman, and under any conceivable form of Socialism the workman could not possibly enjoy the same degree of freedom which now exists under the present conditions of individualism.

He is not a "wage slave"; and if one of his masters should be tyrannical he can throw up his service and go to another employer. But the workman himself, if he much longer permits the revolutionist to direct his conscience, will come to be the greatest tyrant who has ever existed in the history of man.

There is no human action which can be separated from moral considerations, and industry is perhaps more closely interwoven with ethics than any other factor in the national life.

Every workman is either a good or a bad servant of the State. If he does his best at his work, if in all his actions and decisions he is mindful of other people, if he is unselfish and temperate, a wise parent, and a peaceful citizen, then he is a good servant of the State; but if he does not work as well as he might work, if he is careless as to the welfare of other members of the community, if he does not exercise his brain and his conscience in deciding all political and industrial questions, then he is a bad citizen; and indignant eloquence on the subject of his "rights" is so much disgusting hypocrisy.

DOES THE WORKMAN realise that the present extremists in the trade union movement are fast making him both a tyrant and a traitor?

Does he realise that to withhold his labour at a time when great masses of the world are suffering from something in the nature of famine is the cowardly action of a tyrant?

And does he realise that to hold up the industries of Britain when she is staggering under a most appalling burden of debt is the action of a traitor?

These are, of course, numbers of revolutionists who have banished morality from their thinking, and who even go so far as to express contempt for England in the high excitement of an economic cosmopolitanism. I have met a few of these people; I have been assailed by their inordinate vanity and their inextinguishable ignorance; and I know one or two of them, very active just now in striving secretly to foment a revolution, to be rather trivial "cowards," threatening all sorts of terrors at one moment and running away directly those they would intimidate stand up to them.

It is surely impossible to believe that men so contemptible and so ridiculous, the happy, cheerful, sporting, and just-minded working men of these islands, who have shown all the other nations of the world that real revolutions can be brought about without violence, and that changes affecting the whole field of industrial and political life can be created by constitutional means.

THE ONE DANGER.

The one danger lies in the apathy of the working classes. A few wicked cosies in Yorkshire and elsewhere are striving in secret, and behind various disguises, to corrupt the whole fabric of British life. Their intention is, of course, the Government will, of course, prepare for the worst; it will prepare for it with the approval of the great mass of the nation, and the way, if it comes, will be one of the quickest on record; for there is no doubt that at the threat of real violence all that is strong, fearless, and patriotic in the British nation will spring to the service of a firm and resolute Government.

But even if it were ended in a week, and even if it were brought the whole nation back to its authentic sanity, it would be a calamity of the most awful description to many thousands of people, and it would be an everlasting disgrace to England.

SHAKE OFF THE APATHY.

It is our duty, our most pressing duty, to prevent this war. It can be prevented in only one way. The working classes must shake off their apathy, the arist must cultivate a more anxious interest in what is going on behind the scenes of the Labour movement; and they must insist that the tried and honourable leaders of that movement should take more vigorous action to banish the traitor from all share in the governance of the Labour party.

The average Englishman has no love for the tyrant and the traitor; he would be richly ashamed if he were called either a tyrant or a traitor; but the English workman will raise himself to think hard on this question, he will see that the revolutionists are driving him into a corner in which it will be impossible for him to act except as a traitor.

The fortunes of this great country are not in the hands of any single class; it is the little humble domestic fortunes of the thousands of people in this great country are almost entirely in the hands of the working classes. The workman is called upon to put out his strong hand to help these lame dogs over a very difficult stile, or he is striking them between the eyes with his clenched fist and putting his foot on their mouths as they lie whimpering in the dust.

EDUCATION AND LABOUR.

POWER OF IDEALISM.

At the concluding sitting of the summer Convention of the Industrial League at Birmingham on August 14th, education in its relation to Labour was the subject under discussion.

Mr. J. M. MacTavish, General Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association, contributed a paper in which he argued that the industrial problem was primarily psychological, and not, as was generally assumed, economic. Organisations, industrial, political, and co-operative, were forming a triple alliance which carried the power to make or to make Western civilisation, and, as the working class became more conscious of that power, and more highly organised, there was no reason to doubt that it would be used in such a way as would make capital either for the poor or the other. The movement was based on what was stronger than reason; it rested on human instincts, feelings, and sentiments, and since objective education consisted in exercising the art of applying psychological principles, education offered the most hopeful solution of the problem.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd said that idealism systematically taught was capable of sweeping away in a single generation any existing order of things. The mechanism for bringing about such a change already existed in the elementary school. This truth had been demonstrated by the entire change that took place in the psychology of the German people before the war. It was effected by German teachers idealising Germany to the minds of her children, and convincing them that force was a legitimate means of realising her ambitions. He suggested the promotion of a common culture idealising humanity. Interest in work should be encouraged by liberalising technical education and encouraging working class control of industry. It was only by physical energy and human interest that the problem of increased output could be solved, but when work ceased to be education it became drudgery. The authority responsible for awakening interest in work, stimulating and organising the demand, establishing and maintaining right principles and methods, and exercising general control, should be a working class organisation which must, however, stand for education in the true sense of the term, and must oppose any attempt to replace opinions.

THE PRIDE OF THE PHILIPPINES



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KING FERDINAND'S MONEY. FORFEIT TO THE CROWN.

At an inquiry under the Wafer Great Seal in the Royal Courts of Justice recently, a special jury decided that the English securities held by the ex-King of Bulgaria, amounting in value to £400,000, were forfeited to the Crown.

The Attorney-General said the proceedings were somewhat unusual, and little more than formal. When the formal record was made it would give the ex-King or anyone through him the right, if they wished, to challenge the result of the inquiry. There were three schedules, in which these securities were made. They comprised securities the value of which amounted, in the whole, to roughly £400,000. The facts were undisputed.

On October 15th, 1915, at 10 p.m., a state of war began to exist between this country and Bulgaria. For some years before that date Messrs. Coutts & Co., the well-known bankers, had acted as agents for King Ferdinand, and, in that capacity, they held for him a number of securities which fell into three classes. There were first of all bearer securities; secondly, securities held by nominees; and thirdly, securities registered in the name of Ferdinand. With regard to the securities held by nominees, some of them were in the name of Messrs. Coutts & Co., some in the names of Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Majoribanks, and some in the names of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Phillimore.

Upon the outbreak of war Messrs. Coutts communicated to the Public Trustee the fact that they held these securities, which were afterwards deposited with the Bank of England. The dividends received from time to time upon the securities had been invested in Treasury bills.

After a member of the staff of Coutts & Co. and an official of the Bank of England had given formal proof of the facts stated, the jury found as mentioned above.

IDEAL HOUSEMAIDS.

L.C.C. TRAINING CENTRES.

The domestic servant problem, according to the Ministry of Labour, is becoming easier, and girls are showing more inclination to come back to domestic work.

Matters will become better still when the new training centres for domestic servants organized by the London County Council are in full swing. One of these new centres was opened at Hammersmith, and all vacancies for training at this particular school have been filled.

The training is free to all girls who were in receipt of unemployment donations.

Girls training for parlourmaids will practise waiting at table, and little points of etiquette will be practised, such as not joining in the laughter which follows a good joke by one of the guests.

Untrained parlourmaids have been known to join in the conversation under the stress of the knowledge that a statement made by a guest was incorrect. The correct way of handing round vegetables and moving plates silently and swiftly are all parts of the curriculum.

In encouraging girls to take up domestic service a particular point is made of the excellent position of a domestic servant as compared with a factory worker. It is summed up in this way:

Servant's wage, say £30 a year, or	£0	12
Free board, lodging, and laundry (value at present) £1		5
Total	£1	17

A factory girl earns approximately £1 10s. a week, and out of this has to pay for food, rent, laundry, and probably daily train fare to and from her work.

SEX OF AN EGG.

[BY J. T. BROWN, F.Z.S.]

The oft-cited theory that the shape of an egg is a guide to the sex of the future chick dates back centuries. Hence we read in Horace (Lib. II, Sat. 4) that long eggs "would produce cocks."

The old-time satirist was doubtless led to make this statement because it had come to his knowledge that, on an average, the early eggs of a pullet would produce cocks, in about the proportion of three to two—a fact which remains unchallenged to the present day.

But that does not prove that the shape of the egg determines the sex.

Then how is it that the eggs laid early in the season produce a preponderance of cockerels and those laid later of pullets?

The reply to that is that early in the season the male, being in the pink of condition, is the predominant partner, and his sex predominates.

Attempts to discover the sex of the egg before hatching have engaged the attention of poultry keepers from time immemorial. The position of the air-bubble theory dates back to the ancient Egyptians, but, although repeatedly put forward, it has never been substantiated. The air-bubble of an egg, according to the theory it occupies, is an index to the age of the egg, and nothing more.

The more fantastic methods, mainly of the "dividing rod" order, are equally unreliable. The fact that ways and means of solving the problem are still being discussed is, I think, pretty conclusive evidence that we are as far removed from a solution as ever.

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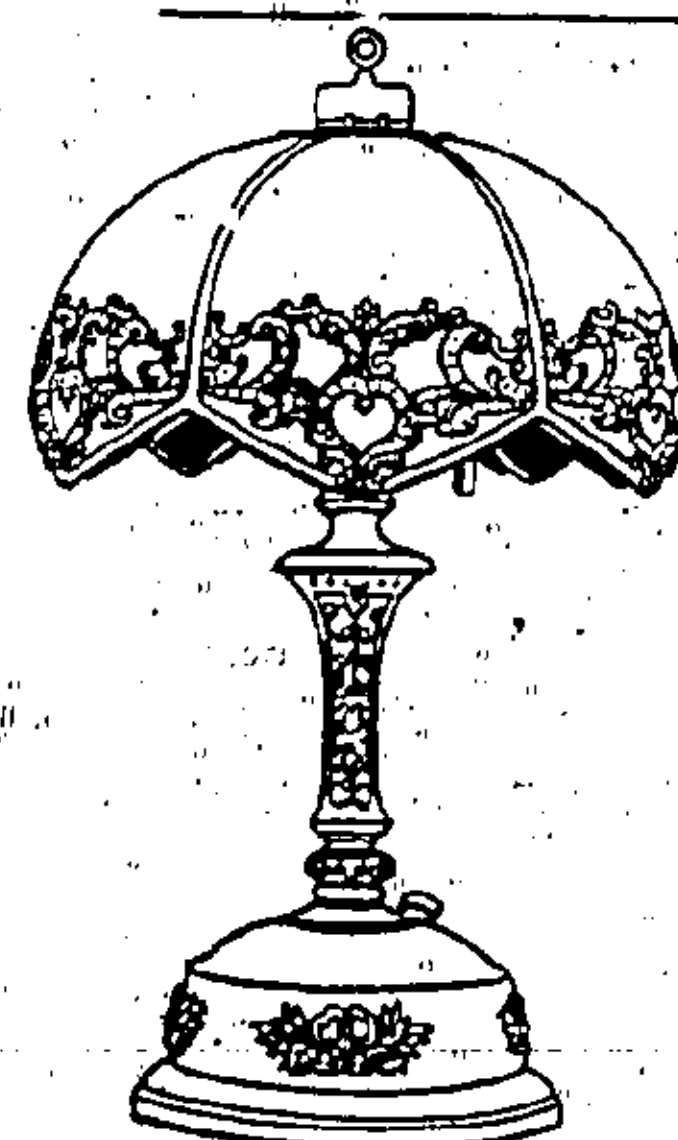
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THE ONLY WAY TO AVOID WAR.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, FORMER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.)

What is the object of the League of Nations and what does it propose to do? The object is to avoid war as far as possible. It is to make peace as permanent as it can be made.

How does it do it? It does it by four great steps. The first is Article VIII. The armament article. It declares it to be in the interest of peace that there should be a reduction of all the armaments in the world as far as possible, consistent with national safety and the obligations of the League.

It directs the council to prepare a plan for that reduction and the council to take a military commission to assist it. The council then takes up the matter of receiving information which the nations covenant to give as to all existing armaments. Then the council makes the plan, reduces the armament and fixes the limit for each country. That plan, when completed, is submitted to all the governments. Each government studies with a view to its own limitations, and its own limitations with respect to the limitations of other governments. It argues out the question, and negotiates, and finally a voluntary agreement is reached.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.
When that voluntary agreement is reached with a limitation to each nation proportionate to its needs, then the countries covenant to keep within that limit for not more than ten years, there being a revision before the end of ten years. If during that time any contingency requires the increasing of the limit of any nation the council has authority to increase it. That is a means of meeting emergencies. On the other hand, there is a check against disproportionate increase, for that council acts unanimously, and we can have a member on that council and no limit can be increased without our consent.

Now, what is the objection to this? It is said that this will paralyze our arm of defense, subject our homes and fire-sides and families to destruction and lay us naked to our enemies. That is eloquent, but there is not a scintilla of fact to sustain it, not a scintilla. It is a reduction of the armament so that armament will be defensive and not offensive, so it shall contain no temptation to war.

While we may be said to lay ourselves naked to our enemies, they lay themselves naked to us. In other words, the convention is only an ordinary agreement as to style or latitude in dress—war dress. That is all it is. This whole war in its character of human disaster has come from the race for armament. It began away back with Bismarck in the development of Russia into the German Empire, when he said he would do it by blood and iron.

The Kaiser had the dream of universal dominion. And to assist him in that he took this wonderful military establishment and enlarged it, and that enlargement went on from year to year, conscription of two years of all the youth of the empire, with a reserve of these trained soldiers after that service by from six or seven years in addition.

Strategic railways, great manufacturers of ammunition, artillery, small arms, explosives—everything was done that science could suggest or experience dictate with reference to making that military establishment the strongest in the world. The Germans stimulated action in their allies, Austria and Italy.

Conscription went on in both these countries. France and Russia were roused by fear of invasion, and so they went on year after year and decade after decade, until in 1914 these armaments had reached an enormous figure, far beyond anything ever contemplated.

That is what brought about the war. The evil effects were fourfold. It landed the poor people of Europe with overwhelming taxation. It took out of the life of all the youth, two or three years of their producing capacity. It gave a truculence, a chip-on-the-shoulder disposition and temptation to war, a bullying tendency to the Kaiser, who felt the strength of this military establishment so that when he went into conference with other nations and came out winner, he told his people that he won by standing forth in shining armour, by rattling his sword in its scabbard.

And when 1914 came and had won in the race. Russia had not completed her strategic railways. France had not completed her plan of artillery or conscription. And he said, "Now, is the time to strike! Our enemies are in a condition where we can strike them and win!" And when the Serbian difficulty came on he told Emperor Franz Joseph, "I will go north on a vacation, apparently, and then you put in the ultimatum and when I hear of it I will be surprised and I will hurry back," and he did. "But," he said, "No conferences with other nations." And there were none. And war was on.

It brought on the war, this race for armament. And the worst feature of that enormous armament was the character of the campaign that it brought about. Never in history have we had, since the days of Attila the Hun, such savagery; instruments of destruction were directed not against armies only but against old men, against women and children. Explosives dropped from the clouds, made no discrimination between combatants and noncombatants. Explosives from the bottom of the sea destroyed innocent people on the sea who had a right to be there, men, women and children, noncombatants. All grew out of the enormous armament.

And then the devastation of the countries, for it was a devastation of peoples and of countries. The northern part of France, its great manufacturing centres, were absolutely destroyed and the mines have been so injured that it will take fifteen years compensation by use of other mines to enable France to pull herself together.

Machinery was stolen from Belgium in order to interfere with her industrial future, so that when these nations were conquered, not only would their armies be conquered but their commercial supremacy would be injured and their power of competition would be forever destroyed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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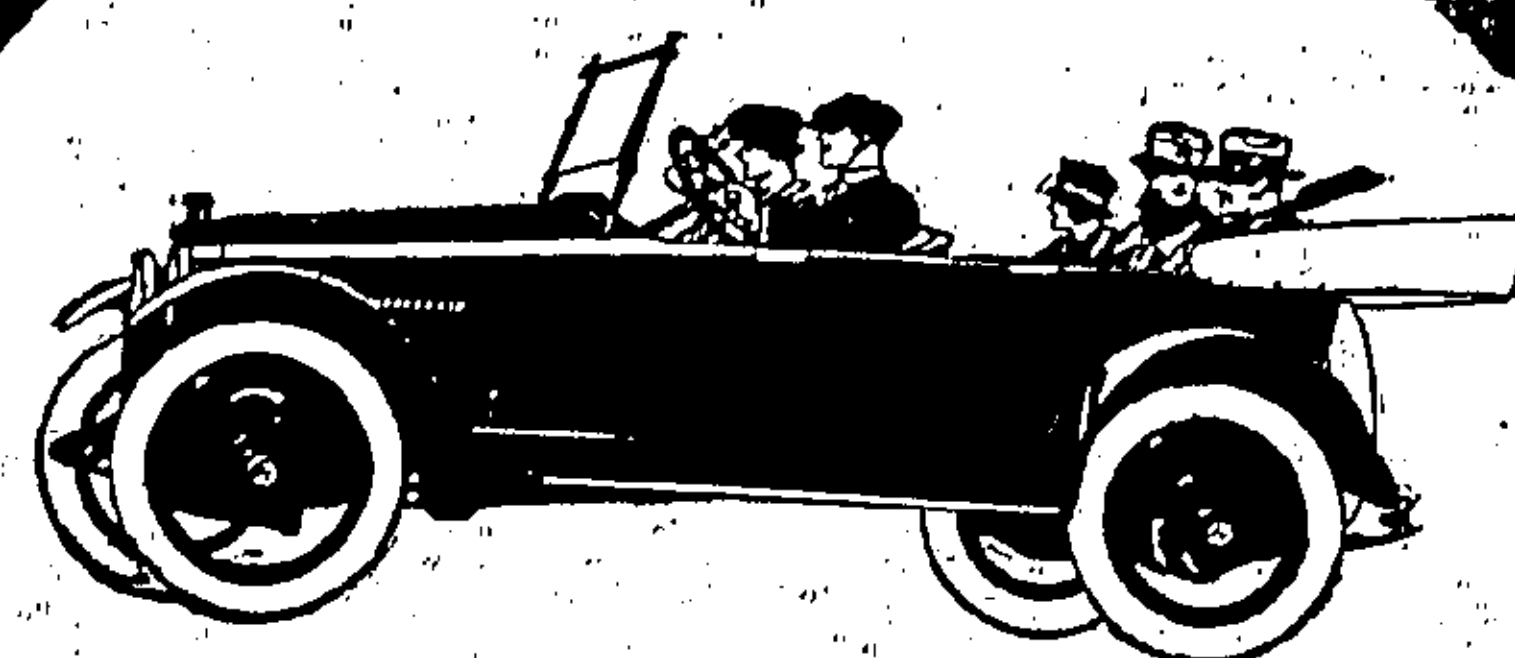
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SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 14th Oct., 10 A.M.
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S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
GREGORY APCAR	19th Oct.	28th Oct. (Kobe)
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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 26th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th
KORRA MARU	30,000	Nov. 28th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 6th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18

*omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDLEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 29th Oct.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUTT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Nov.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 10,000	On or about 2nd Nov.

MARSEILLE via SAIGON & PORTS ... "BATAVIA" ... 20,000 On or about 10th Oct. of call

SHANGHAI ... "SCHARNBORST" ... On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore (and Port Said).

"CELESTES MARU" ... Thursday 30th October.

"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipments at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd October.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 1st November.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION and N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Middle of November.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago and Milwaukee at St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th October.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 13th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"INDO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th October.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Sunday, 12th Oct., at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

WEIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" 15,000 tons, 10,300 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" Nov. 4th, Nov. 22nd, Oct. 11th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

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